



Cardiotossicità e terapie oncologiche

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Concetti generali 1

- Il cancro è malattia sociale: in Europa 1 persona su 4 manifesta un tumore nel corso della vita
- L'allungamento della vita media aumenta il rischio di concomitanza tra malattie cardiovascolari e cancro
- Il reiterarsi delle terapie oncologiche può di per sé aumentare il rischio di danni iatrogeni all'apparato cardiocircolatorio

Concetti generali 2

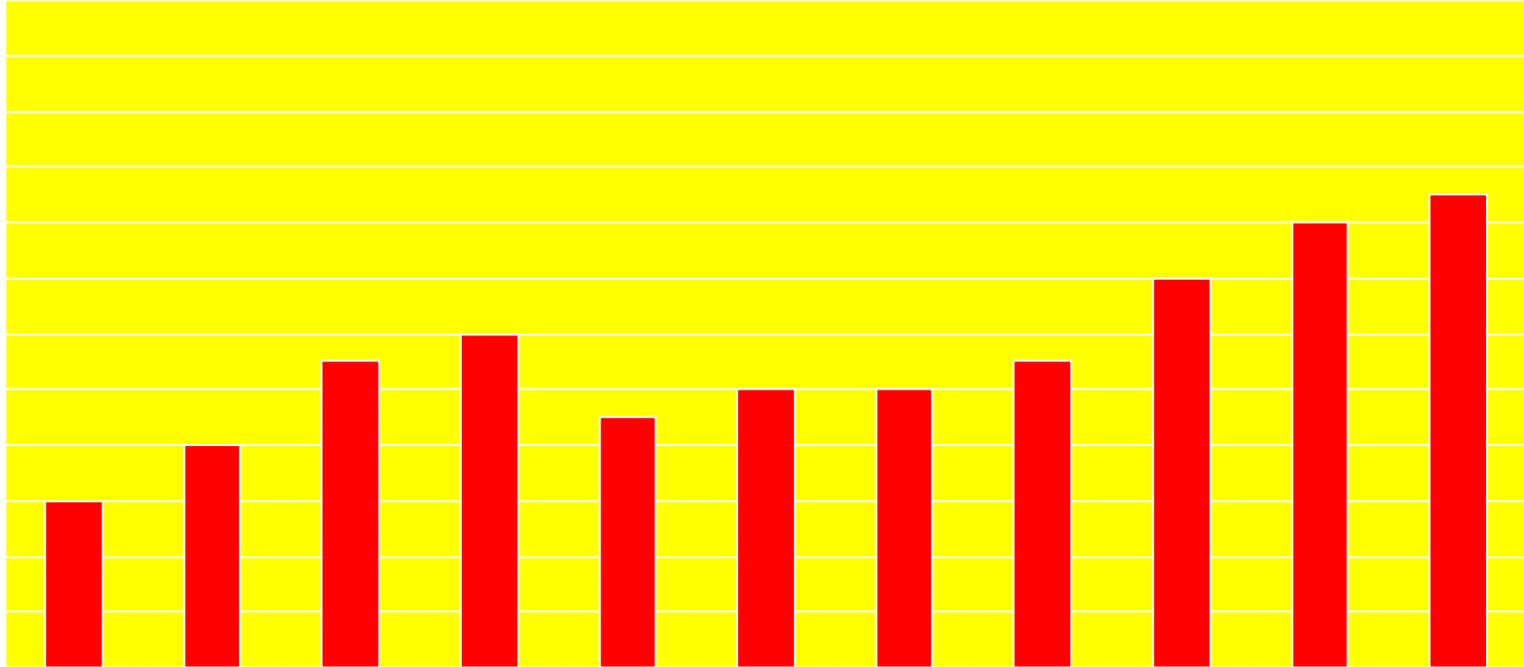
- In Italia esistono Oncologi di derivazione dalla Medicina interna con maggiore preparazione ai problemi cardiologici
- Ma esistono molti Oncologi nati come tali, forse più preparati come Oncologi ma meno ferrati in problemi internistici.
- Peraltro fino a pochi anni fa i punti di contatto tra Cardiologi e Oncologi erano assai scarsi. Frequentemente il Malato di tumore era considerato un malato con poche speranze e con aspettativa di vita di pochi mesi.

Scenari odierni

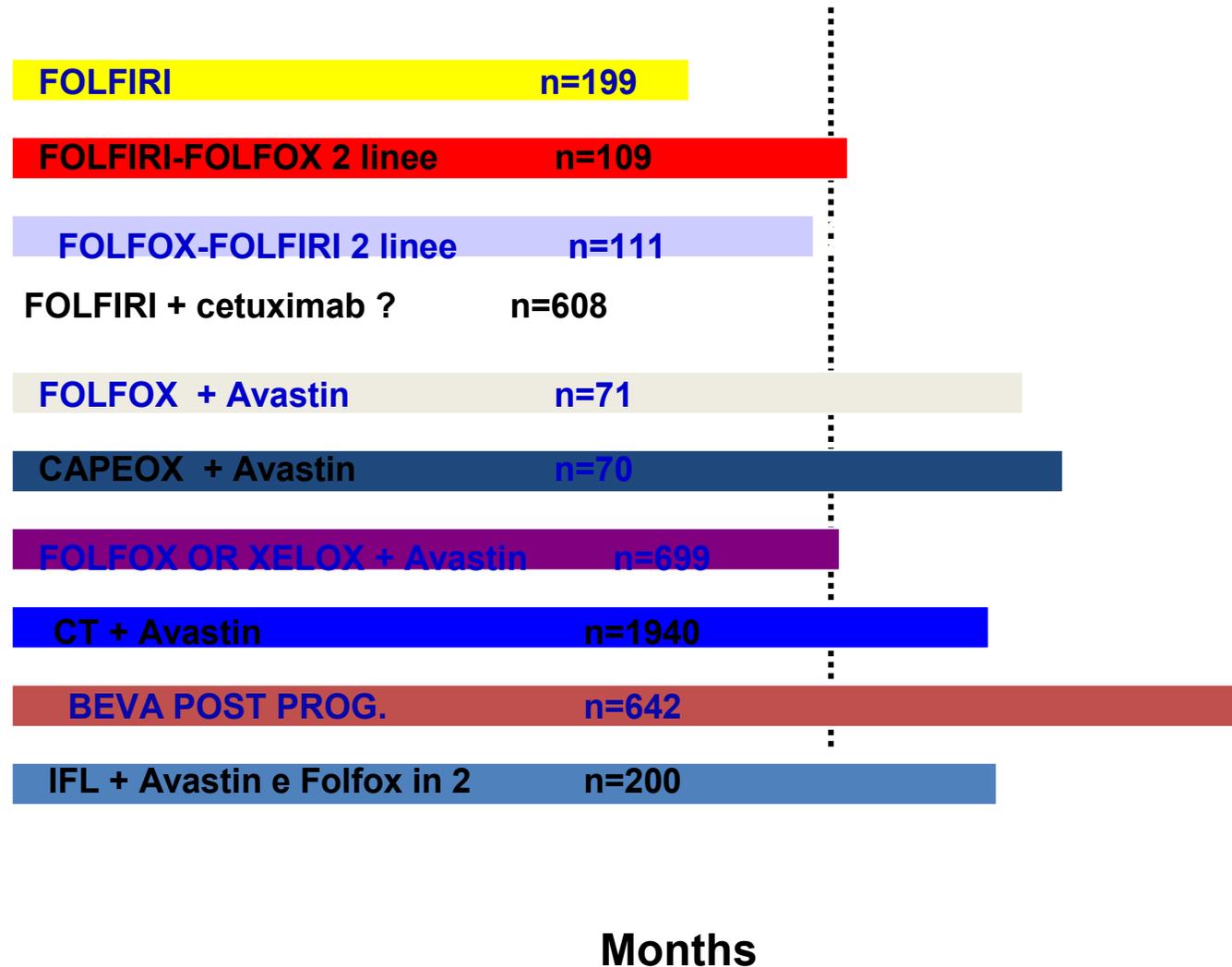
- Pazienti con cardiopatia in atto che si ammalano di cancro
- Pazienti oncologici che manifestano malattie cardiocircolatorie
- Terapie oncologiche che causano cardiopatie
- Cardiopatie in lungosopravvivenenti e guariti
- Compatibilità tra terapie oncologiche e cardiologiche.

La malattia cancro sta
diventando una malattia
cronica-degenerativa e pone
problematiche nuove

MS in MCRC with CT alone



The first-line mCRC: OS

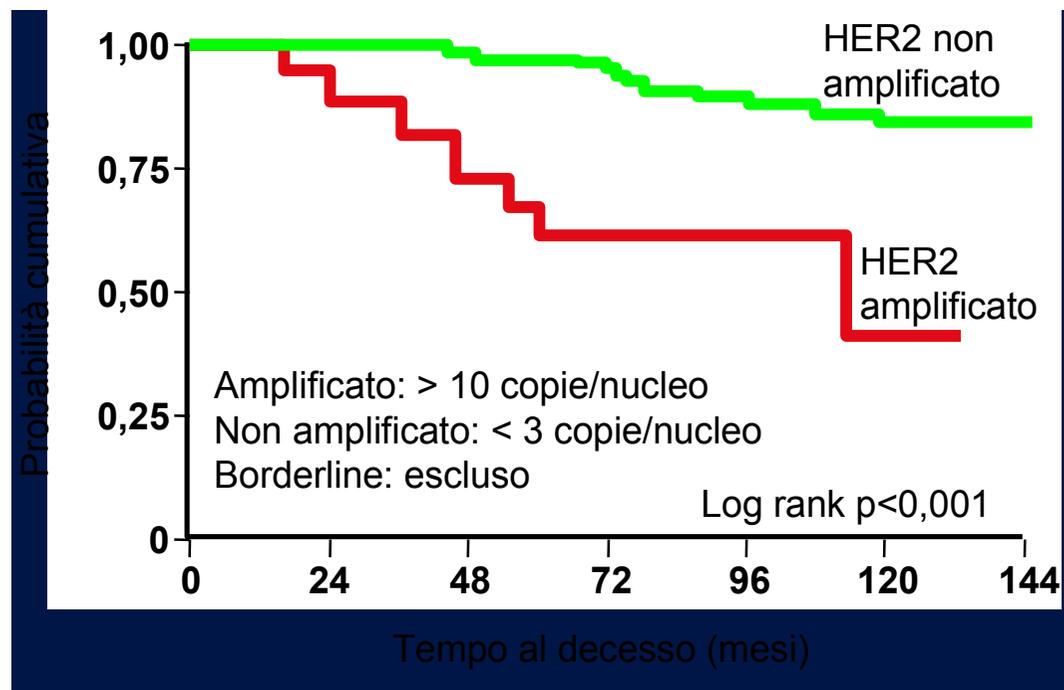


ESPRESSIONE DI HER2 E PROGNOSI

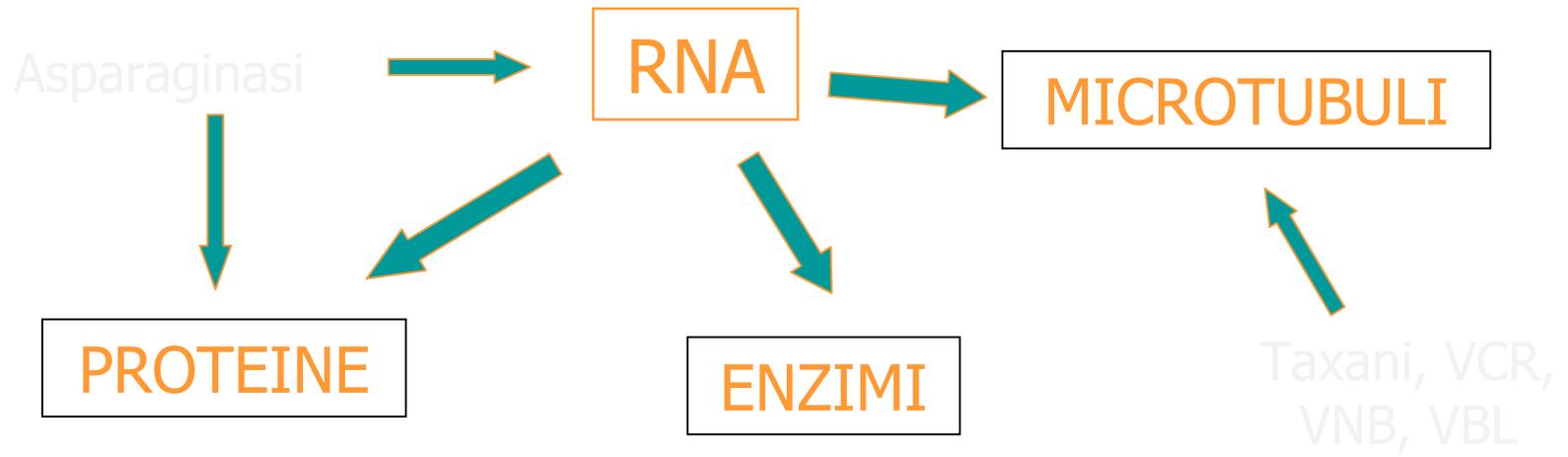
LA SOPRAVVIVENZA MEDIANA di donne con carcinoma della mammella e

HER 2 Normale è 6-7 anni

HER 2 Amplificato è 3 anni



Azione della chemioterapia



Cardiotossicità da chemioterapia

- **Farmaci correlati a miocardiotoxicità:**
Adriamicina, Farmorubicina (epirubicina),
Idarubicina, Mitoxantrone

A dosi elevate:

Ciclofosfamide, Etoposide, Melfalan,
Vincristina, Bleomicina, Mitomicina

- **Farmaci correlati a ischemia:**

5 FU, Capecitabina, Vinblastina,
Bleomicina, Cis platino

Cardiotossicità da chemioterapia

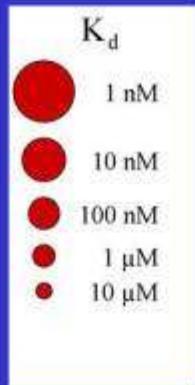
- Farmaci correlati a ipotensione:
Interleuchina 2
- Farmaci che causano tossicità più raramente:
Taxolo, Taxotere, Actinomicina D

Tutto cambia con i farmaci a bersaglio molecolare

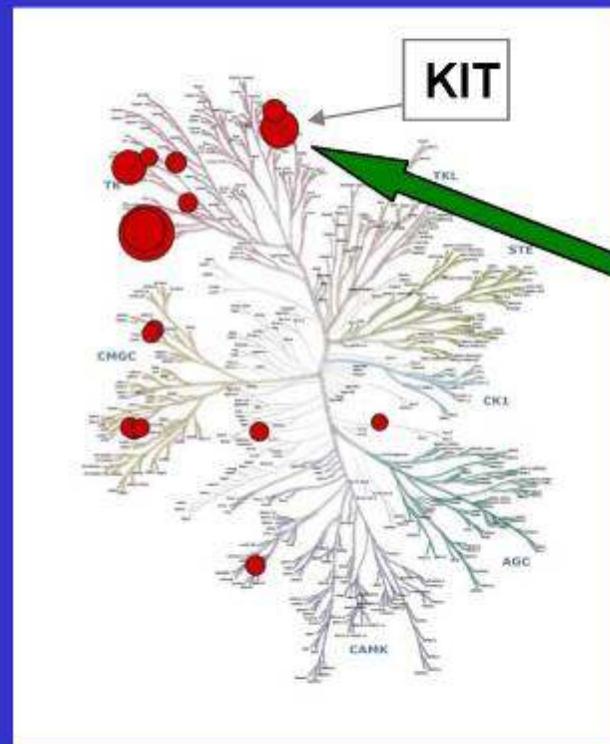
- Sono farmaci a bersaglio plurimo
- Sono farmaci immessi sul mercato precocemente (Farmacovigilanza)
- Sono farmaci che si assumono cronicamente
- Non si determina la MTD ma l'OBD
- Le dosi non sono standard
- Le interazioni con altri farmaci sono poco conosciute

Imatinib vs. Sunitinib

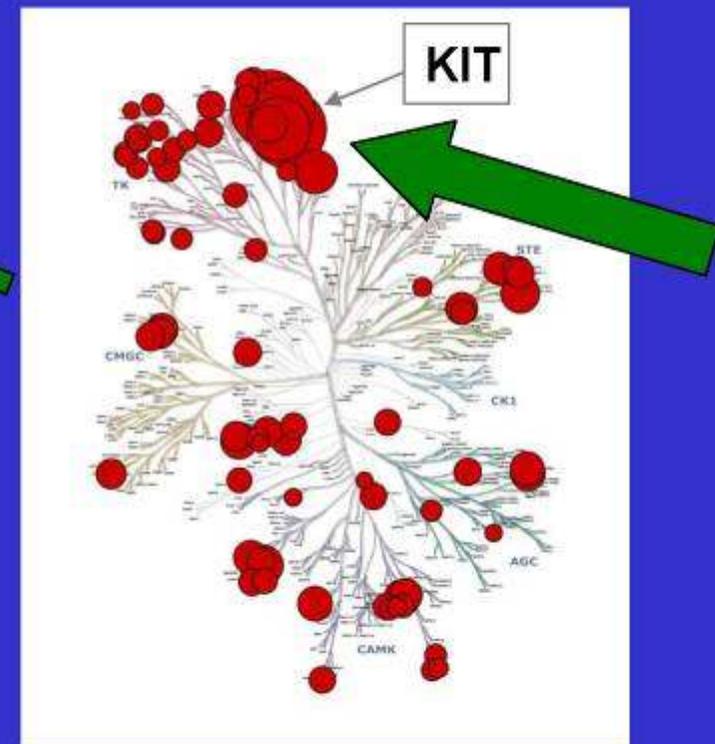
Selectivity vs. Multi-Targeting



Binding affinity



Imatinib



Sunitinib

TARGET THERAPY INIBISCE I PROCESSI DI:

- **PROLIFERAZIONE**
- **ADESIONE**
- **MIGRAZIONE**
- **METASTATIZZAZIONE**
- **NEOANGIOGENESI**
- **INIBIZIONE DELLA APOPTOSI**

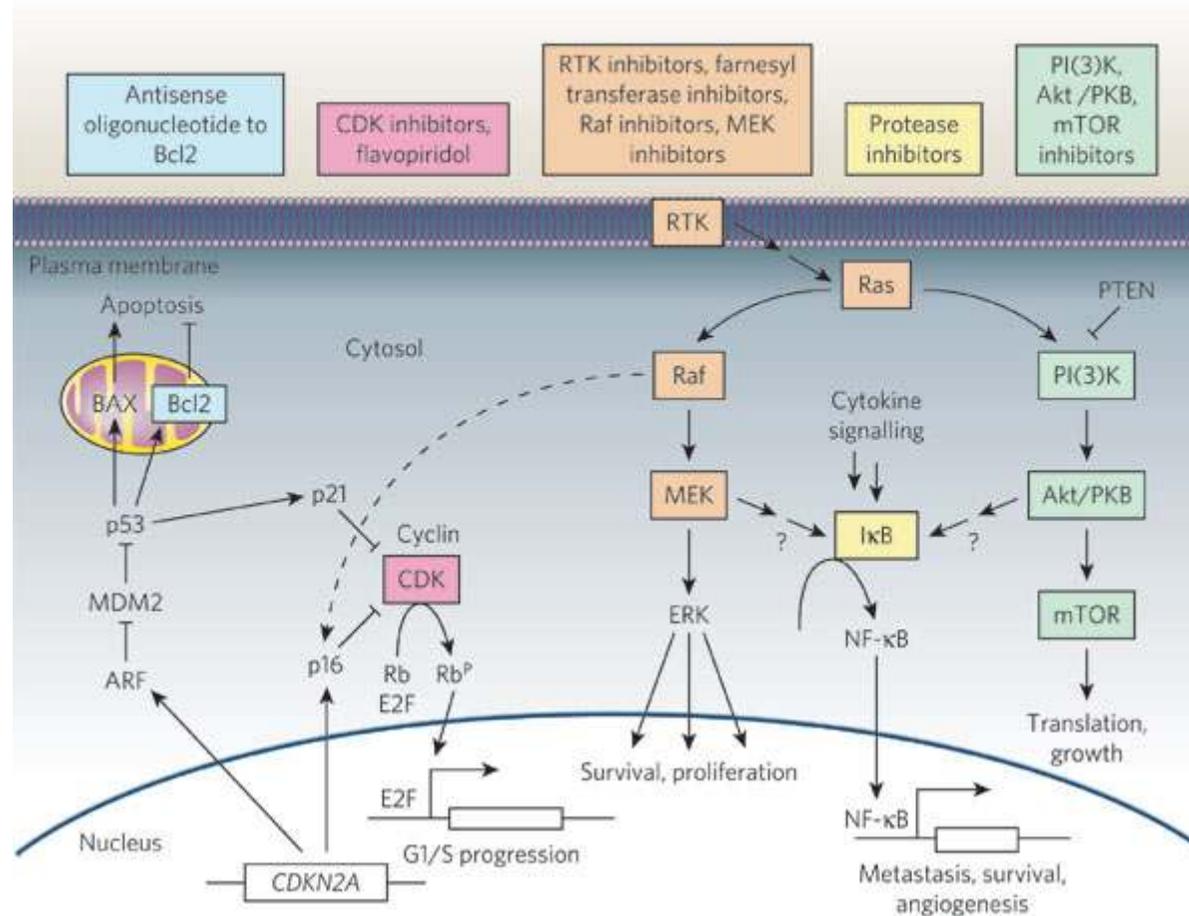
(Baselga 2006 EJC)

Bersagli della terapia molecolare

- Fattori di crescita e recettori
- Trasduttori di segnali
- Regolatori del ciclo cellulare
- Modulatori di apoptosi
- Fattori di trascrizione
- Fattori angiogenetici
- Interazioni cellula stroma

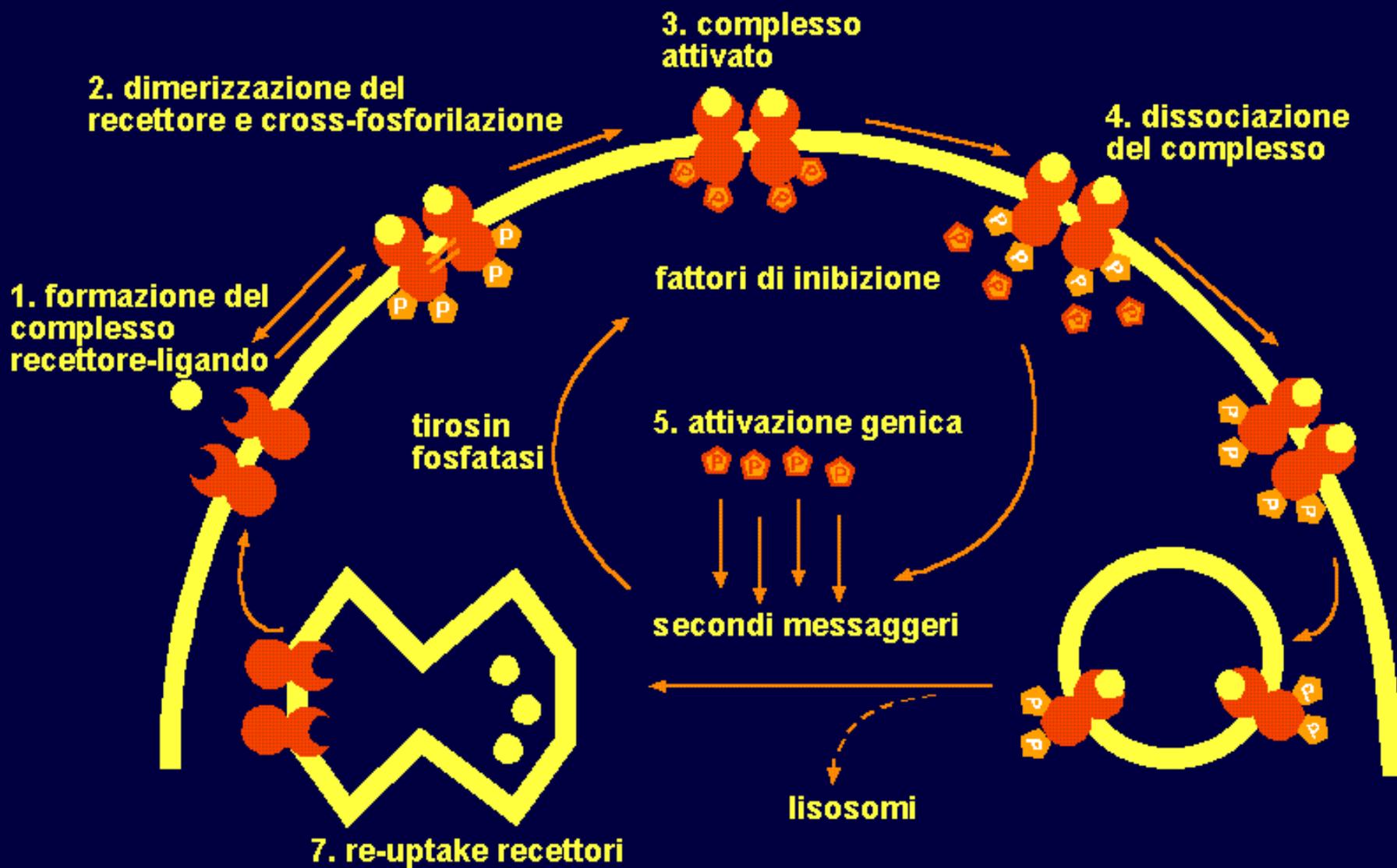
(Marsoni 2008 EJC)

Bersagli Target Therapy



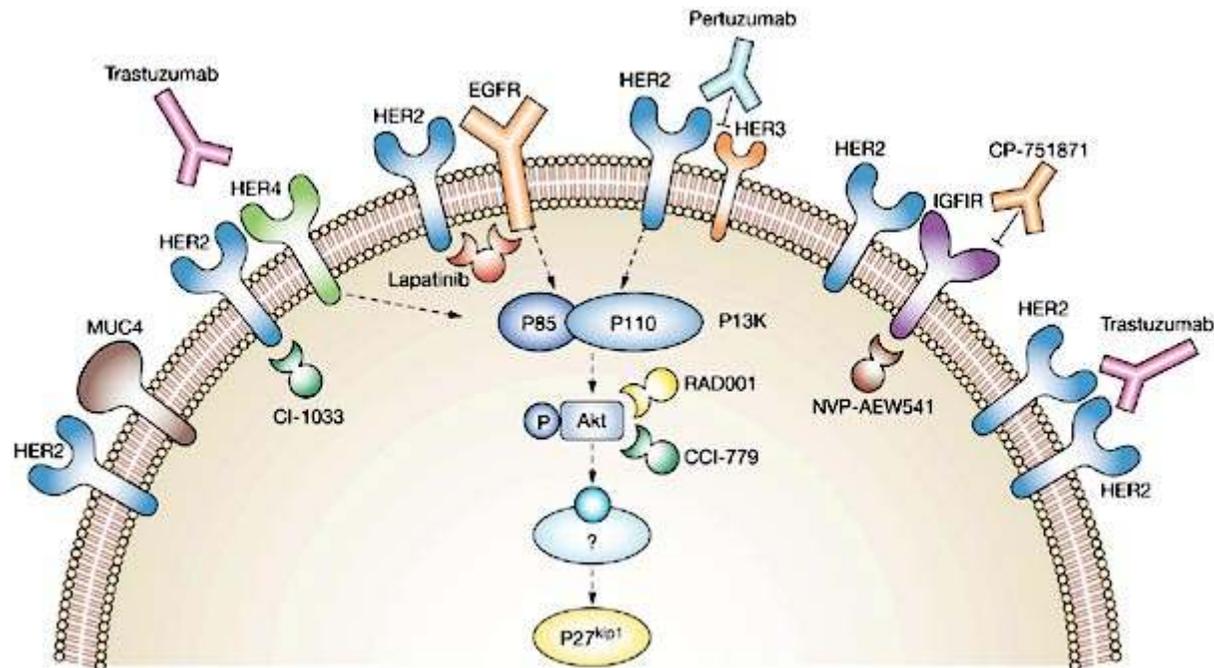
Classificazione farmacologica

- **Ac Monoclonali anti recettore e fattori circolanti**
(Trastuzumab, Cetuximab, Panitumumab, Rituximab, Alentuzumab) (Bevacizumab)
- **Piccole molecole inibitori TK (TKI)**
(Imatinib, Nilotinib, Dasatinib, Gefitinib, Erlotinib, Lapatinib, Sunitinib, Sorafenib, Regorafenib)

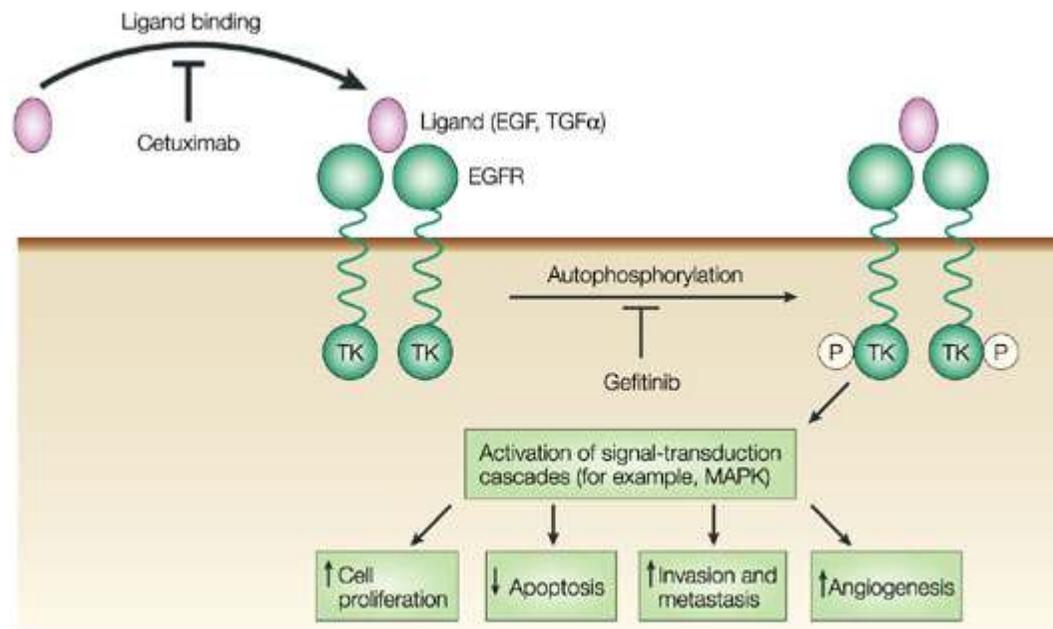


Trasmissione del segnale attraverso EGFR

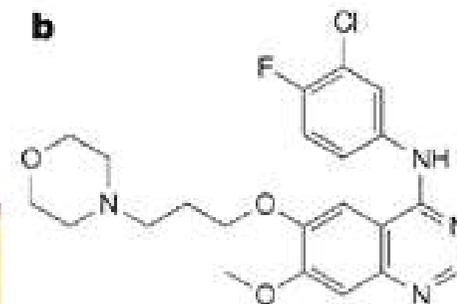
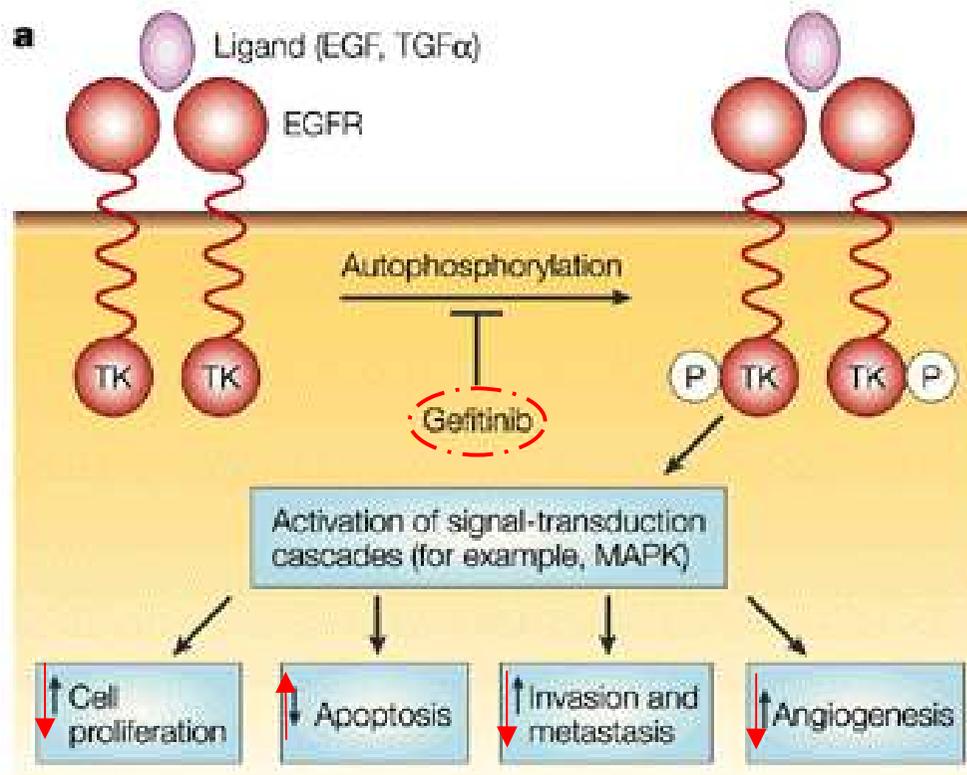
Farmaci anti HER



CETUXIMAB PANITUMUMAB



Meccanismo di azione a livello molecolare del Gefitinib



Gefitinib (ZD1839)

4-(3-chloro-4-fluoroanilino)-7-methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)quinazoline;
 $C_{22}H_{24}ClFN_4O_3$; $M_r = 446.90$;
 CAS registry number: 184475-35-2

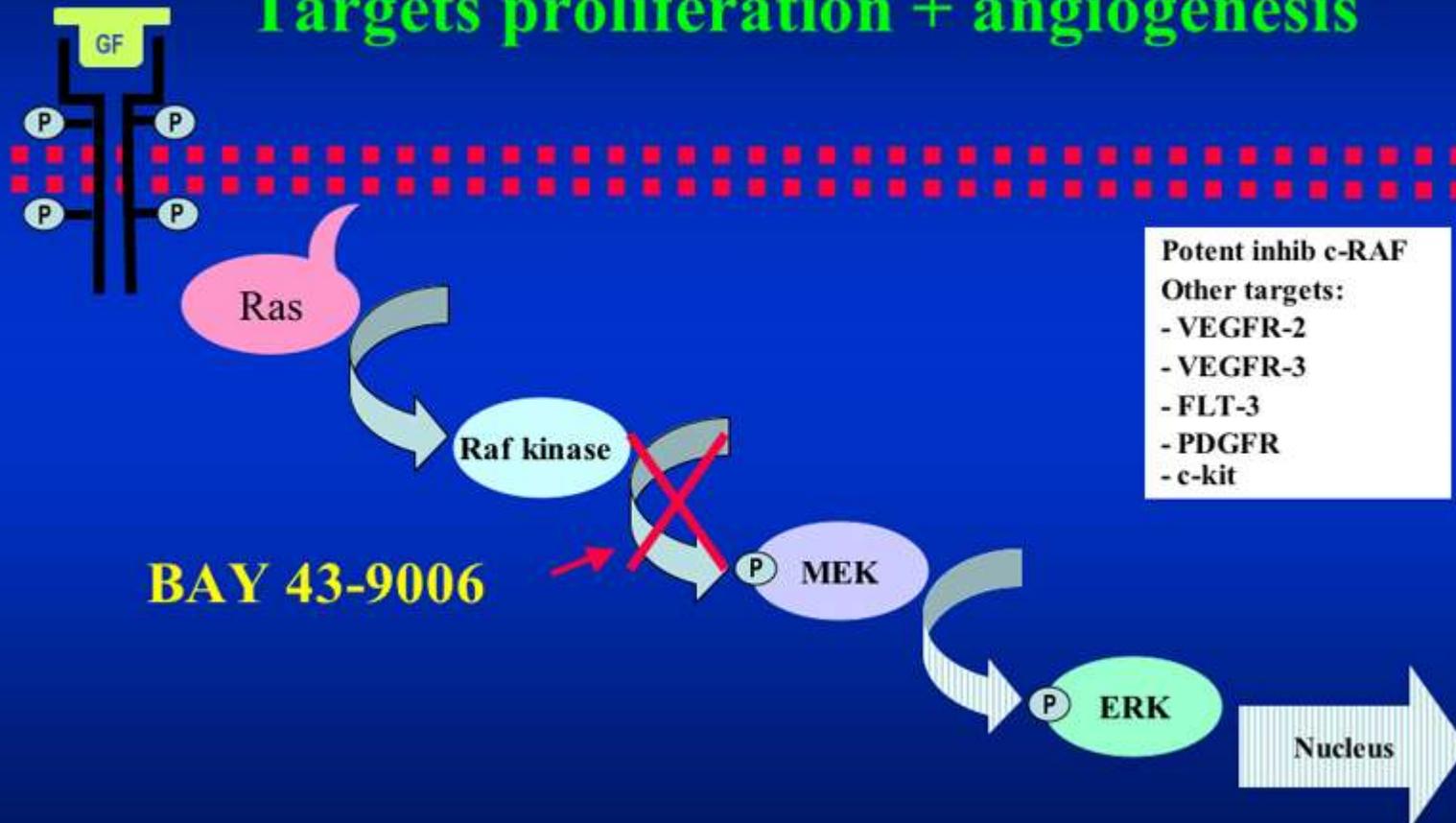
IC_{50} (EGFR) = 0.033 μM
 IC_{50} (ERBB2) >3.7 μM
 IC_{50} (KDR) >3.7 μM
 IC_{50} (FLT-1) >100 μM

↓ ↑ = effetto del Gefitinib

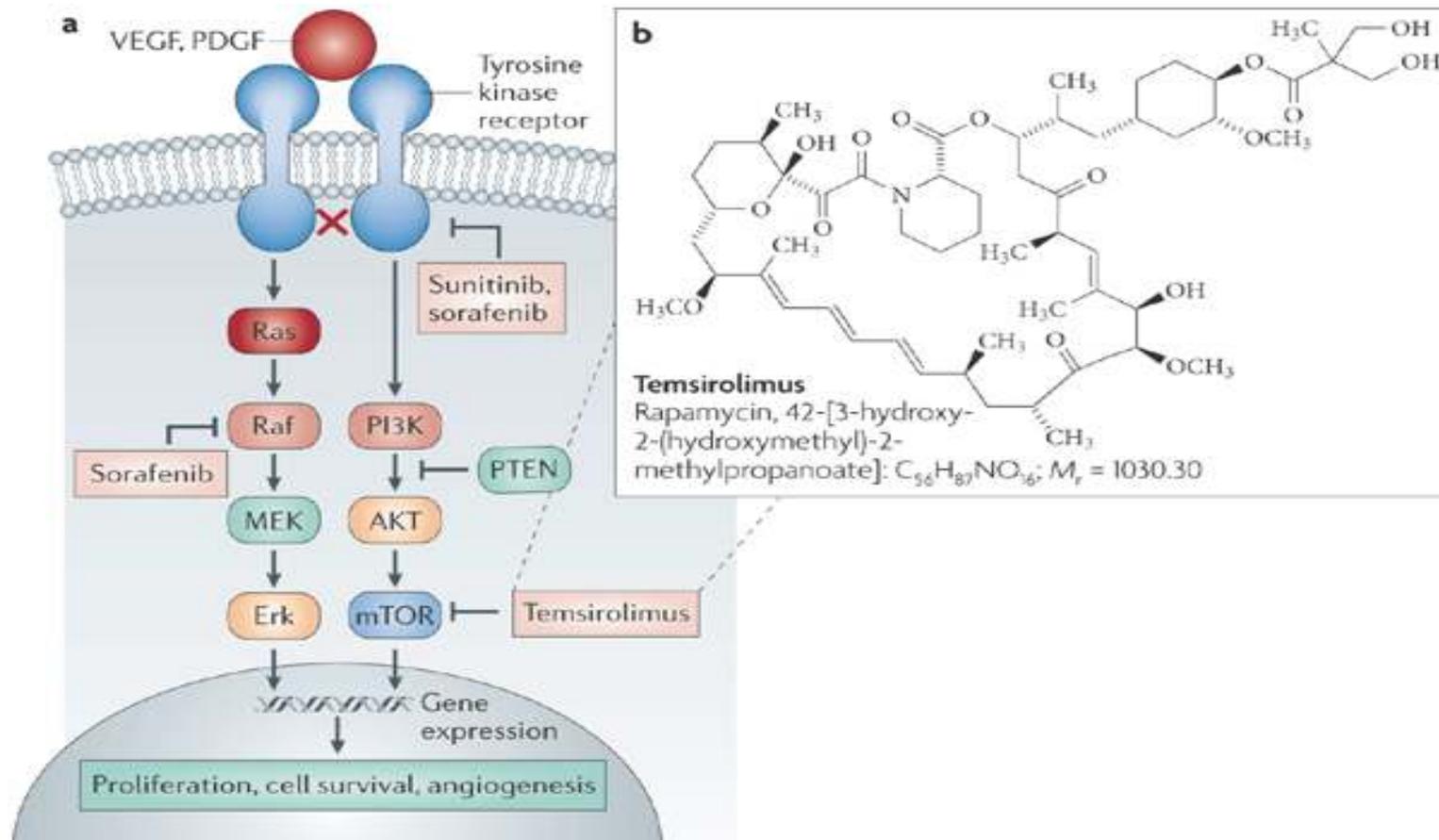
Sorafenib (BAY 43-9006)

Inhibits survival of tumor cells

Targets proliferation + angiogenesis

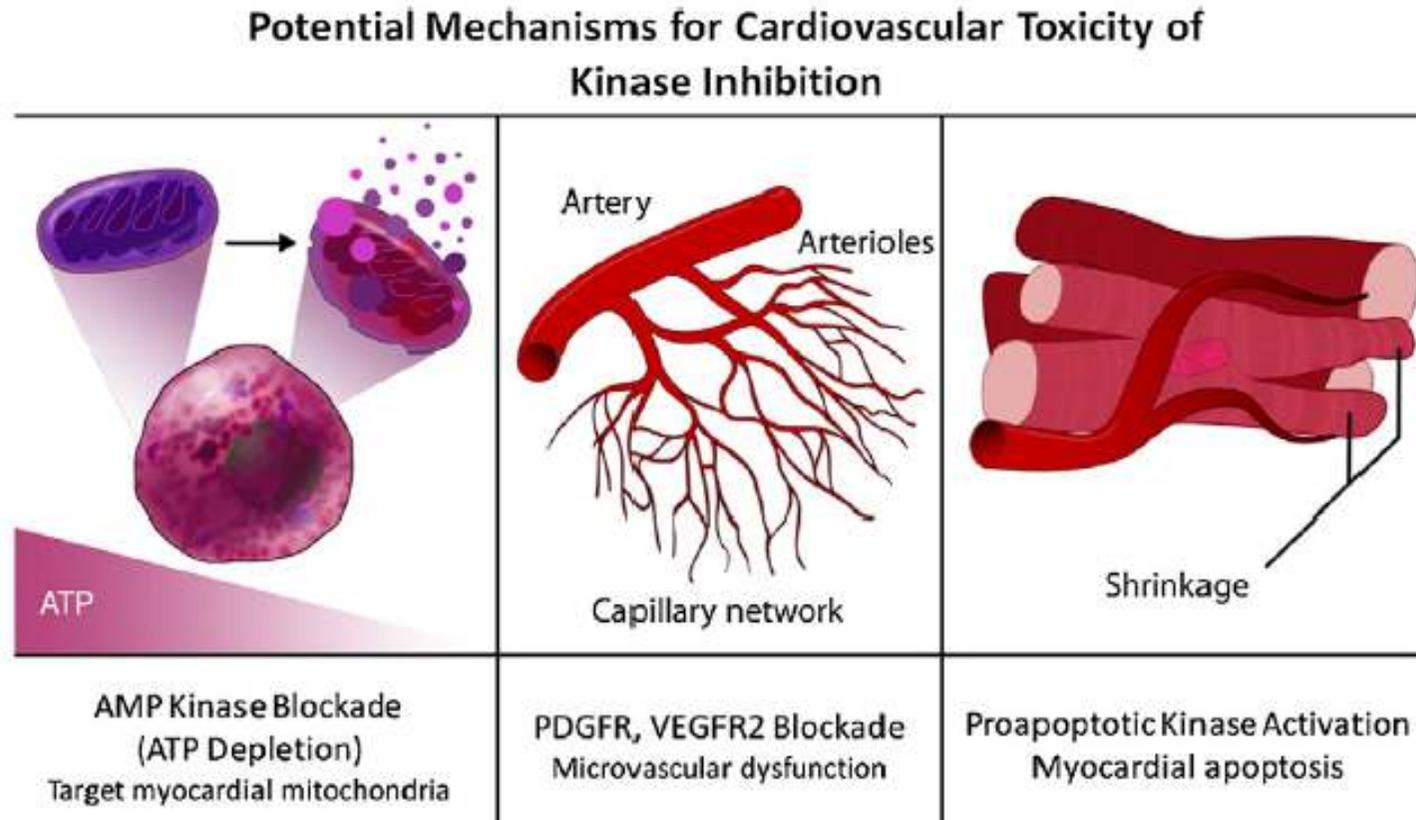


Temsirolimus struttura e azione



Mechanisms for Cardiotoxicity of VSPi

Figure 1



Kinase inhibition leads to adenosine triphosphate depletion in the mitochondrion-rich myocyte. In addition, myocardial proapoptotic kinases are activated by kinase inhibition. These effects, coupled with hypertension due to systemic microvascular dysfunction, have been mechanistically linked to myocyte dysfunction and cell death. Myocardial ischemia, infarction, and HF have been associated with the clinical use of kinase inhibition in susceptible populations. ATP indicates adenosine triphosphate.

Agent	Adverse cardiovascular effects
Imatinib	LV dysfunction CHF (fatigue, shortness of breath and peripheral edema)
Sunitinib	Hypertension Peripheral edema QTc prolongation Rare: LV dysfunction with CHF symptoms Angina/MI Arterial thromboembolism
Sorafenib	Hypertension CAD/MI Cardiac arrhythmia Rare: CHF symptoms Arterial thromboembolism
Erlotinib	Rare: Angina/MI DVT
Pazopanib	Hypertension Angina/MI QTc prolongation Rare:
Dasatinib	<i>Torsade de pointes</i> Fluid retention Pleural effusion Pericardial effusion Rare: Cardiac dysfunction Cardiac dysrhythmia Angina Pulmonary hypertension
Nilotinib	QTc prolongation Peripheral edema Rare: Sudden cardiac death CAD/MI Peripheral arterial occlusive disease
Lapatinib	LV dysfunction/CHF symptoms Rare: QTc prolongation Prinzmetal's angina
Gefitinib	Peripheral edema Rare: CAD/MI

CAD: Coronary artery disease; CHF: Congestive heart failure; DVT: Deep venous thrombosis; LV: Left ventricular; MI: Myocardial infarction.

Types of cardiovascular damage caused by TKI

Types of cardiovascular morbidity	Causative factor	Risk of chemotherapy-related damage
CHF and LV dysfunction	Trastuzumab	relatively unfrequent
	Bevacizumab	rare
	Imatinib	rare
	Sorafenib	rare
	Sunitinib	rare
Cardiac Ischemia	Bevacizumab	rare
	Sorafenib	rare
Hypotension	Alemtuzumab	frequent
	Rituximab	relatively unfrequent
	Cetuximab	rare
Hypertension	Bevacizumab	frequent
	Sorafenib	frequent
	Sunitinib	frequent
	Alemtuzumab	relatively unfrequent
	Rituximab	relatively unfrequent
Arrhythmias and conduction disorder	Rituximab	rare
Edema	Imatinib	very frequent
QT prolongation or <i>Torsades de Pointes</i>	Sorafenib	relatively unfrequent
	Sunitinib	relatively unfrequent
Thrombo-embolic complications	Bevacizumab	relatively unfrequent
Pericarditis and Pericardial Effusion	Imatinib	relatively unfrequent

Tipi di tossicità cardiocircolatoria

- Imatinib
 - Sunitinib
 - Sorafenib
 - Erlotinib
 - Pazopanib
 - Dasatinib
- LV dysfunction, CHF
 - Hypertension, Edema, QT prolongation CHF, Angina, PTE
 - Hypertension, CAD, Arrhythmia, CHF, PTE
 - Angina, DVT
 - Hypertension, Angina, QT prolongation, Torsade de Pointes
 - Edema, Pleural & pericardial effusion, Dysrhythmia, Angina, Pulmonary Hypertension

Tipi di tossicità cardiocircolatoria

- Nilotinib
 - QT prolongation, Edema, Sudden death, CAD , Infarction, Arterial occlusive disease
- Lapatinib
 - LV dysfunction, CHF, QT prolongation, Prinzmetal 's angina
- Gefitinib
 - Edema, CAD, Myocardial infarction

Tossicità cardiaca da Ac Mo

Table 1

Cardiovascular toxicity of particular antineoplastic drugs.

Compound	Type of cardiovascular morbidity	Frequency of therapeutic use	Frequency of adverse effect
<i>Monoclonal antibodies</i> Alemtuzumab	Hypotension	+	+++
	Hypertension		++
	CHF		+
Bevacizumab	Hypertension	++	+++
	CHF		++
	Thrombo-embolic complications		++
Cetuximab	Hypotension	+	+
Rituximab	Hypotension	++	++
	Hypertension		+
	Angioedema		++
	Arrhythmias		+
	CHF and LV dysfunction	++	++
Trastuzumab	CHF and LV dysfunction	++	++

Legend: Frequency of therapeutic use: + – infrequent, for limited indications, ++ – moderate frequency of use, +++ – common use, for numerous indications; Frequency of adverse effect: + – rare, ++ – relatively unfrequent, +++ – frequent, ++++ – very frequent (due to difference in character, severity and clinical significance of particular toxicities it is impossible to assign uniform numerical values to these categories).

~~Trastuzumab in Cardiac Practice~~ Trastuzumab in Cardiac Practice

<p>non-mediated: cardiac toxicity via sunitinib-like mechanism. The incidence rates were 13% when the antibody was administered with paclitaxel and 27% when administered with docetaxel. Severe cardiac toxicity reported in 19% of patients. Subsequent trials of adjuvant trastuzumab in cardiac toxicity incidence of cardiac toxicity in women treated with trastuzumab is not known.</p>	<p>non-mediated: cardiac toxicity via sunitinib-like mechanism. The incidence rates were 13% when the antibody was administered with paclitaxel and 27% when administered with docetaxel. Severe cardiac toxicity reported in 19% of patients. Subsequent trials of adjuvant trastuzumab in cardiac toxicity incidence of cardiac toxicity in women treated with trastuzumab is not known.</p>
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Cause di cardiotoxicità da Trastuzumab

- Meccanismo proapoptotico sul miocita (bcl2)
- Attivazione fattore AP1 (ipertrofia cardiaca)
- Alterazione omeostasi del Ca^{++}
- Diminuzione livelli ATP
- Citotossicità cellulomediata sul miocita
- Ridotta attività antiossidativa da ADM

Cardiotossicità da Bevacizumab

- Ipertensione (22-36%) con 5% di forme gravi
- Scompenso cardiaco 2-3%
- Trombosi venosa e arteriosa 4-5%
- Proteinuria (15-20%) con IRA

Cardiotossicità da Rituximab

- Ipertensione 5-6%
- Aritmia
- Fibrillo flutter
- Morte improvvisa
- Shock cardiogeno

Conclusioni

- Necessità di collaborazione sempre più stretta tra Cardiologo e Oncologo
- La tempistica degli esami cardiologici vanno dettati dal Cardiologo (protocolli a parte)
- Informativa ampia del Paziente
- Follow up a lungo termine (Farmacovigilanza)
- Segnalazione SAE